The Middlebury Campus

VOL. VII APRIL, 1911 No. 3

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE

THIRD SUMMER SESSION

July 5 to August 11, 1911

COLLEGE PRIVILEGES FOR TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

THE THIRD SUMMER SESSION presents a material enlargement of the scope and opportunities of vacation study offered by Middlebury College. More than forty courses are offered by twenty instructors, one-half of whom are regular members of the college staff. The teachers number men of great ability, personality, and power. The courses have been carefully planned and include unusual opportuuities in Language, Science, Music, Arts and Crafts. Expenses are very low; accommodations are ample and excellent; the college campus is strikingly beautiful and is surrounded by a charming countryside; a democratic spirit marks the relations of instructor and student. The work is organized in the following divisions:—

COLLEGE EXTENSION SECTION

Numerous courses are offered primarily as College Extension Courses, including Roman Architecture, Photography, Music, Drawing, Clay Modeling, Metal Craft, Domestic Science, and Biblical Literature. Students regularly enrolled in this section are not limited to its courses, but may enter courses in other sections without extra charge.

GRADUATE SECTION

In this section are included 24 courses which may be pursued for credits leading to the degrees of *Master of Arts* and *Master of Science*. Among these are courses in Pedagogy, Philosophy, Latin, English Literature, Modern Languages, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Forestry, History, Political Science, and Political Economy.

COLLEGE SECTION

Twenty-six courses which may be pursued for credits leading to baccalaureate degrees at Middlebury College, including Principles of Education, Ethics, Roman Oratory, Roman Architecture, French, German, English, History, Biblical Literature, Physics, Chemistry, Political Science, Political Economy, Botany, and Forestry.

PREPARATORY SECTION

Eleven courses are offered in preparation for college entrance requirements, including Latin, English, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Physics, and Chemistry. Entrance credits may be gained in these subjects. No further examinations for entrance are required by Middlebury College in subjects passed at the Summer Session.

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL OF MUSIC

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For further information, address

EDWARD D. COLLINS,

DIRECTOR OF THE SUMMER SESSION.

MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT.

The Middlebury Campus

MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT.

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FRIENDLY ADVICE.

A RONDEAU.

A pretty girl, but a gay coquette.
I knew it then, and know it yet.
In summer heat, or winter snow
She treats me,—horrid. I tell her so.
Then off she goes in a sulky pet.

Watching a ruddy spring sunset
I kissed her once. Would kiss her yet
For she's,—whisper it soft and low,—
A pretty girl.

In vain I try to make her let
Me take her hand. Her mind is set.
Now my advice is, be quite slow,
Whether at walk, or on a row,
To kiss, (the first time that you've met),
A pretty girl.

—*Harold W. Abbott, '14.*

THE MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS.

THE OLD CHAPEL BELL.

SO men consider me a poor, unthinking slave, do they, who only use my tongue when the rope tells me? No, that is not so; it is I who have been the predominant spirit of our college for the last century. I do not boast, I only tell the truth, and though the years have passed by and are still passing, I keep my youth and my tone of command. Yes, my dear West Wind, let us talk of the old times when on other moonlit nights like this you and I have watched the affairs of men below us on the campus.

Do you remember that night fifty years ago when we watched from this very belfry a certain young man walk slowly up the hill as if in deep thought? Then he went out to a seat under that old maple which has been gone these ten years. There he sat down and rested his head on his hands. Do you remember how you whispered to me to wait quietly while you stole down and began to fan the long hair and the drawn face? Yes, and then how he raised his head and spoke to himself, men would say, but we know better, for he was speaking to you. "I must own up to the whole affair," said he, "even though it costs me my chance of success." Then he arose and returned down the hill, while you came back to tell me.

"Who is he?" I asked you, when you were back in the belfry beside me.

"He is a fellow by the name of George Franklin, who, it seems, stole a thousand dollars from his employer in New York, where he has been at work," you replied. "This Franklin has always had an ambition to get a college education, but on account of his extreme poverty could not. However, last week a chance came for him. The store of his employer caught fire, and in the confusion when this man and George were getting open the safe, his employer dropped a small roll of bills, but did not miss it. George had seen it fall, though, and picked it up, thinking to return it. He started hunting for his employer, but

as he was going through the smoke a thought came to him of how secure he would be in keeping the money. Then the thought of the college education came, and so you see why to-night he made that exclamation."

"So this George Franklin is going back to return the money, convict himself of theft, and give up his chance of college," said I.

"Yes," you replied, "I am afraid we shall not see him again here on the campus."

"I respect that fellow more than any other I have ever seen," I said, "and I am going to help him. Just wait, West Wind, that fellow will be here to begin college next term."

Next morning I began at half-past seven to call the students out of their beds so that they could get some breakfast before chapel. They were just about as lazy then as they are now and some of them would stay in bed until just about four minutes before chapel and then come running across from the dormitory half-dressed and with their hair all tousled. You see the same thing every day! Well, that morning, when I was ringing at eight, the president came sauntering up the walk. As soon as I saw him I began to say to him, "Get busy! Get busy! Help some one! Help some one!" I think he must have listened, for next day I heard him saying to the Greek instructor, as they walked past below, "There's a fellow here by the name of Franklin who deserves help. He had back-bone enough to give up his chance of college because he could not use money which he came by dishonestly."

And so, dear West Wind, you remember that next term George Franklin did come back to college. How I rang out a welcome to him as he came up the hill. "Good fellow! Good fellow! Come on up! Come on up," I kept telling him. He looked up at me and smiled as if he already knew that I was his friend. Thus for months I always greeted George in the morning as I saw him coming up to chapel.

Well, another year went past and George continued to be the same strong man. Many a time he used to come up in the belfry to see me and then go up where he could look far west to the Adirondacks and east to the Green Mountains. He once said to a friend, "I like to get up where I can have a wider view than we get below on the campus. This old bell is a prophet for that

very reason.'' George was very happy that year. But soon there came over the nation the shadow of war. West Wind, we cannot forget the time when men rose up and buckled on their swords to settle one of the greatest questions that has ever confronted the world. And George was one of those men, for no sooner did he realize the greatness of the struggle than he decided to leave college and fight for the Union. His company marched up before chapel, that day before they departed for the South, to listen to an address by the president. Then they said their good-byes and marched down college hill. Some of the women wept, and men, too, but I did not, for up here in the belfry I can see farther than those down on the campus. My only farewell to George and the rest as they marched away was, "Be brave men! Be brave men!''

Six months later there came a report to Middlebury that George Franklin had been killed at Fort Donelson. How hard it seemed to think that I should never again see him come walking up the campus in answer to the eight o'clock bell. But what was my grief compared to that of those below on the campus, who cannot have as wide a view as I have here from the belfry!

Yes, that was long ago, West Wind, but a night like this brings back such thoughts stronger than ever. I remember that you told me one night about five years ago that there had been a tablet erected in the chapel, and that it reads: "*Nihil ex omnibus rebus humanis est praeclarius aut praestantius quam de re publica bene mereri.*" I do not know Latin, so I asked you, dear West Wind, what it meant, and you smiled and replied:

"Greater love hath no man than this, that
he lay down his life for his friends.''

—*Robert E. Bundy, '14.*

BOSTON ASSOCIATION OF MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE ALUMNI.

The twelfth annual reunion and dinner of the Boston Association of Middlebury College alumni was held April 8 at the Copley Square hotel, Huntington avenue and Exeter street, in Boston. President Thomas and Professor Bryant attended.

THE DUTIES OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION TO THE PUBLIC.

[By M. Allen Starr, M.D., LL.D., Sc.D.]

New York.

Professor of Neurology, Columbia University.

THE duty of the physician to the community is an active element in life to-day, and it is one whose value is being more and more appreciated. The result of these past years of scientific research and of wonderful discoveries regarding the nature and cause of disease has been to reveal many important facts that have a direct and practical bearing upon the prevention of disease. Prevention is not a matter for the physician; it is a matter for the ordinary citizen to strive for, and the citizen must be informed. He needs instruction. He sees its importance. He is willing to accept it. He is eager to apply it; if it is to keep him well or to save his children from disease and death. Put the facts at your command before the public, and it will soon appreciate the necessity of acting under yonr direction. Instruct them in regard to the prevention of typhoid fever by proper drainage and care in securing pure drinking water, and they will demand and secure immunity from this disease. Convince people of the need of vaccination to prevent smallpox, of the need of prophylactic injections to prevent tetanus, of the need of the immediate use of antitoxin injections of diphtheria, of the necessity of issolation of cases of infectious disease, and they will see the reason for these things and will promptly adopt the suggestions you give. Impress upon the community the facts regarding tuberculosis; the enormous mortality of this disease, which still continues to affect a quarter of the race and kills 15,000 yearly in New York, the possibility of its control, if its dissemination is prevented, if it is properly cared for, and if the infected persons are given specific directions regarding their manner of life, and the community will in the end welcome the knowledge. It is true that there are always ignorant or fanatical or prejudiced persons who oppose scientific progress and shut their eyes to danger. But the world as a whole is everywhere dominated by the intelligent section of the community. And just as Jenner's vaccination for smallpox has in a century fought its way to general acceptance, though at first it met with violent opposition, and just as Lister's antiseptic or aseptic methods of surgery have

within thirty years revolutionized surgery, making possible hundreds of operations hitherto unheard of and thus have saved and will save millions of lives, so we may believe that proper methods of handling tuberculosis will within the next quarter of a century eliminate that scourge from the human race. The plagues of the middle ages have been vanquished and this modern plague is in a fair way to follow them.

The necessity of proper directions of the public health has already been recognized by the establishment everywhere in our country of boards of health. In many cases these are most efficient, as, for example, in the City of New York, where the best talent in the profession is devoted to this service. In many other places such health officers are mere political dummies, holding the offices for their salary and being of no influence and little use in the communities. It is important that the public should be shown how great is the responsibility of such health officers; how important and useful in their sphere of operation and how necessary to the community is a well-organized board of health in every place. Such health departments are doubly necessary at the present time when the diagnosis of many diseases depends on bacteriological or pathological examination only possible in a laboratory and impossible for the individual to carry out. Every health officer in every small community should be in close relation with a well-equipped laboratory under a special expert in the nearest city, so that there shall be no delay in the investigation of diphtheritic, typhoid, tubercular excretions, or in those blood examinations now essential to diagnosis and to treatment. The establishment of such laboratories in all towns is a necessity, and this fact with the need of ample endowment by the State is a matter to be urged upon the State legislatures. By exerting your influence in spreading the information among the public; in making clear the need of State supervision and aid in providing proper facilities for the boards of health and in demanding pure water supplies, clean milk supplies, perfect drainage for towns, sanitary inspection of tenements and sweat-shops and the prevention of overcrowding in lodging houses, and the separation of patients suffering from infectious and contagious disease, you can do much to benefit public health.

When we study the poor patients who crowd our dispensaries and hospitals and who are often ignorant not only of the nature

of their affections, but of the causes which produce them, we find a large number who have incurred the disease by reason of the character of their work. They are suffering from diseases incident to their occupation and which might perhaps under certain circumstances have been prevented. The number of industries in which lead poisoning is common is not generally known. Painters and plumbers and those who work on lead become impregnated by the lead, which soon affects the nerves and causes a form of paralysis, incapacitating the laborer for many months. Those who work out of doors are far less liable to this than those who work indoors, and when, as in certain factories, the lead is in the air, the room is close and not ventilated, it is the exception for the laborer to escape the poison. In the annual report of the chief inspector of factories in England in 1906 cases of lead poisoning are reported in the following occupations: File cutting, coachmaking, smelting of metals, printing, type founding and type setting, turning and enameling, whitelead manufacture, china and earthenware manufacture, especially glazing of pottery, lithographic work, manufacture of glass, of electric accumulators, of paints and colors, and shipbuilding. In 1899, 1,258 cases of lead poisoning were reported in England among these industries. But under the restrictive laws passed by Parliament and enforced, protecting the workmen in these industries, the number of cases had been reduced to 632 in 1906. Women, who seem to be more susceptible to lead palsy than men, have been excluded by law from such employment in England.

Manufacturers of looking-glasses and of silk hats, of barometers, of incandescent lamps, and of articles, which are bronzed employ mercury in their trade and employees are exposed to the fumes of mercury in these factories as mercury volatizes at a low temperature. If ventilation is not adequate, poisoning results, producing tremor and paralysis or even death. Arsenic is largely used in arts and manufactures, and unless great care is taken it produces serious forms of disease. In all dyeworks where it is used, in the preparation of wallpaper and artificial flowers, in the manufacture of white arsenic, in curing furs and in many other factories instances of arsenic poisoning are very common. Other metals, such as copper, zinc, and phosphorus, are equally poisonous, and the last named is a frequent cause of disease among those who produce matches. In many chemical trades the

employees are exposed to various poisons, such as nitric acid fumes, aniline dyes, sulphuric acid fumes, nitro-benzene gas, and many other substances given off in gas and vapors.

In addition to the occupations where poisons are taken into the body, there are many occupations in which the laborer is exposed to undue risks. Caisson disease is seen all the time in our hospitals, this being due to the sudden change from the high pressure to the low pressure of air incurred by the workman in coming out of the caisson where he has worked under a pressure of many atmospheres. Precautions are provided by having a series of chambers, each under a different pressure, but even this is not always enough to prevent this disease. The manufacture of explosives is attended by great risks, and the number of accidents in such factories is far greater than is ordinarily appreciated. Then there are many diseases due to organic or inorganic dust in the air that is inhaled, irritating the lungs, or is swallowed, producing affections of the stomach and intestines. In the great steel industries, which involve grinding and polishing of iron and thus throw minute iron dust into the air; in the textile manufactures, where cotton, silk, or jute is handled, and other fine particles are mingled with the dust; in cement making, flourmills, sawmills, tobacco factories, and many other industries it has been found that the percentage of deaths from consumption was much greater than in other employments where dust was not constantly in the air breathed. Sommerfield has shown that of 1,000 persons employed in occupations without the production of dust, 381 died of phthisis, while of 1,000 persons occupied in trades giving rise to dust, from 480 to 598 died of phthisis. Only 115 farmers in 1,000 die of phthisis. There is thus a distinct danger to those who are exposed to the inhalation of dust or of poisons in their various occupations. Now in England, Germany, France, and on the continent generally, it has been found expedient to pass laws protecting these exposed laborers so far as possible from the dangers of their occupations. A certain air space in working shops and factories is demanded. Regular ventilation apparatus with forced draughts to carry off noxious gases is required in those factories where chemicals are used or dust is inevitable, and where trades are particularly dangerous, as the making of looking-glasses, the glazing of pottery, special devices are required by law to obviate the evil effects. Inspectors of factories report

regularly their discoveries of defects. The factory acts and the protection they afford to employees in England might be taken as models for our imitation. And even processes of manufacture which carry danger have been modified by law.

One specific case may interest you. In Staffordshire over fifty thousand persons are employed in the manufacture of china and earthenware. Ten years ago the large number of cases of lead poisoning in this district caused so much comment and criticism that the Home Secretary appointed a commission to ascertain how the danger might be removed. That commission recommended that the percentage of lead could be much reduced in the glazes and in some could be eliminated. The manufacturers protested, maintaining that their methods could not be changed. The matter was finally arbitrated and the result was that lead employed in the process was reduced from 20 per cent. or 15 per cent. to 5 per cent., a monthy medical examination of workers was made obligatory, overalls and head coverings were provided and maintained by employers for women, respirators were to be worn by persons specially exposed, and the floors of work-rooms were to be sprinkled and swept daily and a scheme of compensation for lead poisoning was arranged. Under these rules the trade has been working since 1903, and the number of cases of lead poisoning has been reduced over a half. This illustrates how legal enactment is necessary in some cases to enforce conditions that are needed for the prevention of disease.

As you go about in your various fields of medical practice you will soon come in contact with labor conditions which you will see are of evil. In many cases a careful investigation will reveal the source of evil and lead you to find a remedy. It is your work to secure that remedy. Show the employer the condition; seek his aid in its correction. But if he will not act, then make known the condition to the public, initiate and promote public legislation in your local boards, in your State assemblies and senates. Bring these matters into notice, and you will be doing a strictly medical service not to your own patients merely, but to the community and to the country.

WILD ANIMALS I WISH I HAD MET.

TOODLES THE JURASSIC JUMBO.

[By George G. Taylor, '12.]

UNDER a spreading ginkgo tree between the trunk and the mass of vegetation springing up around its base, was the nest where Toodles first saw the light of day. It was a beautiful morning in mid-Jurassic times, when the largest egg in the nest began to show signs of the life within. It rolled about, bumping into all the other eggs; once or twice it all but rolled over the edge into the black water below, but each time it trembled for an instant on the verge and then sank slowly back to safety in the mossy hollow that had been made for it so many weeks before. At last it rolled violently against the tree trunk, broke, and Toodles crept out to "view the landscape o'er" and squeak for something to eat, for his mother had left the nest in search of dinner.

While Toodles was lying in the middle of his shattered shell, quietly recovering from his strenuous exertions of a few minutes before, another egg began the same rolling process, then the other two chimed in until the nest seemed full of the whirling spheroids. Toodles was a very precocious child, as the reader will in time learn, but it is not on record that the mazy dance of the eggs made an impression on his small but active mind.

At last there was a squshing noise as the three eggs all travelling together in different directions met at the intersection of their orbits. The resulting force instead of acting according to physical laws and sending each factor off on a new path determined by one of Brynie's formulas, merely broke the shells and three new babies appeared upon the scene.

Just then the mother appeared and beheld what had transpired during her absence. She may have been, probably was, surprised of the sight of the four helpless little creatures in the nest. However, she had a curiously wooden expression upon her features which did not reveal her feelings. Instead of standing there to gaze at the domestic aspect her dwelling had so suddenly assumed, she hopped away with a characteristic flirt of her tail which may have meant much or little, and Toodles and the rest composed themselves to await her return.

The briefest of descriptions must suffice the reader as to the appearance of Toodles and his relatives, for as the title of this

story indicates, the writer never saw Toodles but from indisputable geological evidence he knows he existed—hence the wish.

Toodles was a ceratoramis nasicomis about fifteen minutes old. He was some two feet in length, largely head, which again was mostly mouth and contained well marked indications of a full set of teeth shortly to appear. His fore feet were short and would in no great time become very strong with muscular, bony claws. He would walk, or hop, on his five-toed hind feet. Altogether he looked something like a kangaroo, but he was much larger and more dangerous.

While the four little nasicomi were quietly awaiting the return of their mother, a dark shadow fell across the nest. Toodles and two others kept motionless, instinct coming to their aid. The other member of the little family was slower witted and with a little squeal looked up. In an instant a huge phyllmus, a terrible monster of the air whose wings spread 20 feet and who looked like a gigantic bat, dropped lightly to the ground and seized the unfortunate youngster. Thus Toodles had impressed upon him his first lesson.

Of Toodles' babyhood little need be said, for no exploits of note attended his earliest days. He grew and grew until when he was ten months old he was sixteen feet long. At this time he was a formidable antagonist, although he had not attained full size as yet.

Here it was that his earliest adventure befell him and this is the manner of it:

One day he was hopping rapidly along a well marked trail leading to a waterhole when he saw a small, dark-colored body disappearing under a low cycadales. Thinking it to be one of his favorite delicacies—a campsognothus perhaps, or some kindred species, he instantly pounced upon it. No sooner had he leaped than he bitterly regretted his mistake, for too late he saw that what he had taken for an animal the size of a woodchuck was naught else than the tip of the tail belonging to the dreaded camptosamus, as fierce a brute as ever breathed. Fortunately the specimen he had stirred up was a small one—only twenty-five feet in length, but nevertheless things looked very black for Toodles now. The camptosamus, whom we shall call Fanny, whirled, and Toodles with a yelp and a scream jumped for parts unknown with Fanny in hot pursuit. Through the dense jungle

they tore, Fanny yelping like mad and Toodles straining every nerve to keep ahead.

It was a strange and awesome spectacle to see those uncanny monsters tearing under cycadeans, over equeseta, plowing through the jungle, scattering the small samians and dinosaurs in every direction. There was a look of desperate determination on Toodles' face. Fanny was gaining at every jump. In another instant that twenty-five foot monster would have him by the throat. Toodles could think of no escape. But Toodles was not destined to die yet. Suddenly they came to a sluggish stream down which a large tree was floating. Toodles made a frantic jump and landed fairly on the tree. The branches kept it from turning turtle with him and his momentum drove the log out so far from shore that Fanny could not reach him, but stood on the bank of the stream yelling in helpless rage.

However, Toodles was not out of danger yet, for the poor animal could not swim and it would seem that, standing between the devil and the deep sea he had but chosen the latter. Yet see, Toodles carefully crawls to the end of the log, lowers his eight-foot tail into the water and by desperate wagging propelled the log to shore. Thus here in these primitive days while man was swinging among the tree tops, wishing that peanuts were invented, the first motor boat was made and Toodles, with a grin of pure delight parting his enormous mouth, sat down upon the opposite bank and guyed Fanny until the maddened animal dashed down the bank into the river and died snarling defiance at Toodles.

So far as known this is the only case of suicide for long ages.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

CONGRESSMAN FOSTER'S ADDRESS.

EVERY seat in the town hall was filled Saturday evening, March 18, when Congressman Foster addressed the students and citizens of Middlebury on "The New Peace Movement". Mr. Foster's visit was especially intended for the college, and the students showed their appreciation by attending in a body. The address of Mr. Foster was eloquent, clear, brief, and complete. He explained the simplicity of the principle of settling national disputes in the same manner which we settle local or personal difficulties. He also pointed out some of the

problems confronting the advocates of a universal court. He traced the development of the peace movement from our first secretary of state, John Jay, to the remarkable progress and achievements of Secretary Hay and his able successor, Elihu Root, and the establishment of the Hague Tribunal. Mr. Foster discussed our present conflicting policies of continually preparing for war, and advocating world peace.

This occasion afforded an opportunity to show how valuable a factor the college band is to our institution. Several selections were rendered in a creditable manner. After the address, music was furnished by the college orchestra, and an hour's dancing closed a very enjoyable evening.

THE WOOLSACKS.

DURING the early part of the present semester, members of the senior and junior classes who are looking forward to the study and practice of law upon their graduation, met and organized a legal society to which they gave the name—The Woolsacks. The desire to create among the students in the two upper classes a greater interest in the courses now offered and the desire to bring into closer friendship and relationship those students which have this common interest seems to be ample justification for the existence of such an organization. At the regular meetings of the society current legal topics are discussed and papers dealing with various legal questions are read.

In order to secure the permanency of the society, there will be chosen by the present members a number not to exceed six from the sophomore class in a formal manner the first Thursday in June.

The personnel of the society is as follows: Lord Chancellor, Edwin S. S. Sunderland, '11; vice-chancellor, J. Gordon Peach, '11; privy chancellor, Walter H. Cleary, '11; John W. McConnell, '11; Charles W. Bundy, '12; Michael J. Lahiff, '12; Charles W. Mulcahy, '12; Edward L. O'Neill, '12; Edward J. Ryan, '12; John S. Woodward, '12. Honorary member, Dean Walter E. Hownrd.

On the evening of March 18 the society gave a dinner at The Addison in honor of Congressman David J. Foster. The invited guests were President John M. Thomas and Dean Walter E. Howard.

NEW PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS.

THE appointment of Mr. George H. Cresse, A. M., as assistant Professor of Mathematics has been announced. Mr. Cresse graduated from Princeton in 1906 and received the degree of Master of Arts from that university in 1907. He was instructor in mathematics in Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa., for the year 1907–08. The following autumn he became Austin scholar at Harvard and for two years pursued graduate work in the Department of Mathematics. The current academic year he is filling a temporary position in the mathematical department at Amherst. Mr. Cresse will begin his work for Middlebury at the opening of the next college year. He will have the freshman mathematics and all other courses in pure mathematics, Mr. Swett retaining Mechanical Drawing, Descriptive Geometry and other subjects allied to engineering. The next catalogue will contain the announcement of a Department of Engineering and three new engineering courses will be given next year, entitled Applied Mechanics and Municipal Engineering, the latter continuing through the year.

THE DEACON BOARDMAN PEACE PRIZE.

SAMUEL WARD BOARDMAN, 1789–1870, was one of the earliest advocates of the international peace movement. His enthusiasm for this great cause was lifelong and it is fitting that the following words should be engraved on his tombstone: "To show the evils of international war was his great object in life."

A fund of six hundred dollars has been established in his memory, the annual income of which shall be given as a prize for the best essay on "Peace," written by a member of the junior class in Middlebury College.

The essay shall be in favor of peace, in opposition to war as a resort for settling international differences. It shall be creditable as a literary composition and consist of at least two thousand words. The professor or teacher of International Law, or such committee as he may appoint, shall select the essay to receive the award. If for any academic year no prize is given, the interest of the fund shall be added to the principal.

ATHLETICS.

THE outlook for a good baseball team was never more encouraging than it is at the present time. Six of last year's team are out and there is much promising material in the freshman class. Wray and Stilson will probably do a good share of the box work, while O'Neill of last year's Rutland high school team, and Vail, who has pitched for Randolph, are showing up well. Williams and Weafer are both strong men behind the bat and Captain Bundy will play first base as last year. For the infield positions there are a number of candidates. Among them are Smith, '12, Mulcahy, '12, Plummer, '14, Triggs, '14, and O'Neill '14.

It is hard to predict at this time who will play the outfield, but there are a number of good men to try out and the best hitters will probably be chosen.

Manager Russell P. Dale has arranged a schedule of twenty games. Nine of these will be played in Middlebury, and the season's success depends largely upon the support given by the student body at these home games. The schedule follows :

April	10.	Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn.
"	11.	Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs, Conn.
"	12.	Hartford Conn. League at Hartford, Conn.
"	13.	Bridgeport Conn. League at Bridgeport, Conn.
"	15.	R. P. I. at Troy, N. Y.
"	19.	Boston College at Middlebury.
"	26.	Troy Base Ball Club at Middlebury.
May	4.	Cuban Stars at Middlebury.
"	10.	Tufts College at Middlebury.
"	12.	St. Lawrence University at Middlebury.
"	13.	Norwich University at Middlebury.
"	18.	Colgate University at Hamilton, N. Y.
"	19.	St. Lawrence University at Canton, N. Y.
"	22.	Manhattan College at Middlebury.
"	26.	N. H. State College at Middlebury.
"	30.	Norwich University at Northfield, Vt.
June	1.	Boston College at Boston, Mass.
"	2.	Fort McKinley at Portland, Me.
"	3.	Phillips Exeter Academy at Exeter, N. H.
"	19.	Alumni at Middlebury.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

At the annual meeting, Tuesday evening, April 4, the following officers were elected: President, Arthur B. King; vice-president, Edgar J. Wiley; secretary, David H. Brown; treasurer, Harvey E. Goodell.

The Association adopted a new constitution on February 28. Copies of this have been printed and distributed among the members. Under this constitution, invitation was extended to the members of the faculty to become associate members of the Association. At the annual meeting President Thomas and Professors Wright, Cady and McFarland were received. After the report by President Noyes, President Thomas and Professor Wright spoke briefly.

Mr. J. H. Woodward has been engaged to have charge of the music of the minstrel show, and rehearsals have already begun. It is expected that this will be given about May 5.

THE EDITOR.

INADEQUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT.

At present THE CAMPUS has about 360 subscribers, 143 undergraduates and 220 alumni. At the regular rate of $1.00 per year that means an income of $360, if all subscriptions are paid. There should be 275 subscribers in college instead of 275 complainers. Every alumnus should also be a subscriber. It might then be possible to publish a paper large enough to give each section of our constituency the space and consideration which it demands, if all subscriptions were paid. At present THE CAMPUS is fulfilling a twofold function. It is both an undergraduate and alumni newspaper, and a literary journal for both classes. Thus it is faced with the great difficulty of doing double duty for two classes whose ideas of the way this duty is to be done are not a little at variance. The same train is running in opposite directions on a single track. The wonder is that something does not happen, since the subscriptions, especially of the alumni, are not paid up. Their end of the train may possibly go dead unless they

do something. To be serious, the state of affairs is simply this. The 143 student subscriptions are practically all paid. Forty per cent. of the alumni subscriptions are unpaid. Some of these are debts of long standing. THE CAMPUS needs your hearty financial support if it is to survive. If all subscriptions were paid up, THE CAMPUS would be able to give you forty-five pages of matter for each number, granting that the advertising pages are only self-supporting. As it is, we are scarcely able to get the permission of the business manager to give you twenty-five, since the subscriptions are not paid up. Again we say that the moral is obvious. Mr. Kopke will gladly receive the money for subscriptions, old and new.

THE ASSISTANT MANAGERSHIP.

In view of recent experiences, a word of suggestion as to a new method of electing assistant managers might be pertinent. Instead of choosing five freshmen to try out for the positions, let any freshman who wishes to try for one of the assistant managerships hand in his name to one of the managers before the first of June. Then let the contest for positions go on as at present.

There would be three main advantages of the plan. (1) It would do away with any scarcity of available men, such as is likely to occur under the present system. (2) Any man who wanted one of the positions would have a chance to at least try for it. (3) By increasing the number of candidates the tendency toward making a purely political choice would be lessened.

A meeting of the Athletic Association was held Saturday morning, March 18, in the chapel. The athletic council was represented by Instructor P. N. Swett and by Joseph Peck, who explained the council's action in the matter of the assistant managers to the students. After some discussion the meeting was adjourned, and immediately afterwards the council in session ratified the students' choice, electing Edward L. O'Neill, '12, for assistant base ball manager, and Brooks Smith, '12, assistant track manager. At a previous meeting of the association, it was voted that an "M" be awarded to any member of the track team who should break a college track record.

ALUMNI NOTES.

[Contrary to the usual custom, and perhaps contrary to the strict rendering of the title, the alumni and non-graduate notes are included under this department. We urge all alumni and all former sons of Middlebury to remember that the success of this department depends upon their contributions. Contributions should be addressed to J. M. Avery, Alumni Editor, Middlebury, Vt.]

'79. Rev. Henry W. Hulbert, pastor of the High Street Congregational church of Portland, Me., was recently elected president of the Congregational club of Portland and vicinity.

'81. P. M. Meldon has recently been elected president of the newly formed University club of Rutland. This is an organization composed of college graduates living in Rutland.

'90. Rev. William H. Van Allen, rector of the Church of Advent, Boston, has recently given a series of five sermons on "Domestic Christianity" at the Grace Church in Providence.

'90. The following article was taken from one of the Chicago papers of Saturday, April 8: "Arthur B. Pease, a prominent lawyer, drank cyanide of potassium Friday at his home in Chicago and died almost instantly. Pease had telephoned his family physician and told him that his heart was causing him considerable trouble. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that death was the result of cyanide of potassium, self-administered, whether with suicidal intent or otherwise being unknown to the jury. Mr. Pease was a graduate of Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt." Later news from Chicago indicates that Mr. Pease's mind had been unbalanced by a long standing heart trouble which was greatly aggravated at the last. He had telephoned for his physician three times during the evening and morning before his death. His financial affairs were found to be in good condition. His will leaves an estate of about $75,000 entirely to his sister, Mrs. Stella Pease Hulette.

'96. Rev. Guy C. Lamson of Hyde Park, Massachusetts has been chosen one of the five selectmen of the town in an exciting contest with the liquor interests which he strongly antagonized.

Ex-'97. Mr. S. C. Shedrick and wife of Buffalo, N. Y., returned to their home March 8 from a trip to Florida. They were accompanied by S. B. Botsford, '00.

'99. Harry F. Lake has recently been retained as one of the general counsel of the Boston and Maine railroad in New Hampshire.

'07. Carl L. Percy is instructor in English in the Atlanta Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.

'08. Roy D. Wood is pastor of the Baptist church in Elizabethtown, N. Y.

'09. Don M. Shrewbrooks plans to enter John Hopkins University next fall.

'09. Ivan D. Hagar has a position as chemist with the Union Pacific railroad. He is at present located in Council Bluffs, Ia.

Ex-'09. Mrs. Jessie Carpenter Eddy, wife of E. L. Eddy, '08, died recently at her home in Essex Junction.

'10. H. E. Worden is principal of the Steele, N. D., high school.

'10. R. F. Hunt has resigned from his position in the Friends' school in Wilmington, Del., to accept a position in the experimental department of the E. I. DuPont de Nemours Powder Company.

At the annual banquet of the Northwestern Association of D. K. E., held at the Hotel Blackstone in Chicago, February 18, the following Middlebury fraters were present: George E. Plumbe, '61; Richard S. Tuthill, '63; A. B. Pease, '90; B. W. Sherman, '90; H. P. Williamson, '96.

Among recent visitors in Middlebury have been: Bernice Thomas Flint, '01, Earl M. Gove, '08, Bertha Munsey, '09, Bertha O. Stillson, '09, W. H. Carter, '10, Myra Bagley, '10.

REPORT OF THE GAMES.

The result of the three first games of the season are as follows:

April 10—Wesleyan 3, Middlebury 0.
" 11—Conn. Agricultural College 1, Middlebury 12.
" 12—Hartford Conn. League 7, Middlebury 6.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Prof. W. E. Howard recently stirred up interest among the students in the Pugsley Prize contest, which is held in connection with the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration. The prize offered is $100 for the best essay on International Arbitration written by an undergraduate of an American college. Professor Howard also offered a prize of $10 for the best essay on that subject by a Middlebury undergraduate, whether or not it receives a prize in the Pugsley competition.

President Blaisdell of Pomona College, Claremont, Cal., recently addressed the men of the college at chapel.

Miss White lectured at Bennington on March 11 and at Grand Isle on March 16, in connection with the College Extension Course.

Professor Sanford entertained the Connecticut Club Friday, March 17.

True W. White of the Teachers' Exchange of Boston, Mass., and Mr. Boyce of the Empire Teachers' Agency of Syracuse, N. Y., have recently been in town conferring with seniors who are expecting to teach next year.

Ben. S. Stewart, an instructor in the Gunnery School, Washington, Conn., and a former member of the class of 1911, has been spending a two weeks' vacation at his home here.

The following student committees have been appointed to confer with President Thomas on the matter of a swimming pool in the new gymnasium, and on the installation of the honor system in examinations: Swimming pool: H. S. Tuck, '11, chairman, Brooks Smith, '12, and M. J. Dodd, '13. Honor system: P. W. Darrow, '11, chairman, Charles W. Mulcahy, '12, Ralph W. Hedges, '12.

The track team has begun training, and cross-country runs and gymnasium work are daily features. Many of the freshmen are showing marked ability in this line, and it is hoped to have a fast team this spring.

Wednesday, March 29, there was formed a new Greek letter fraternity with the following men as charter members, to be known as the Alpha Sigma Phi: Seniors, John M. Avery,

John W. McConnell, Stephen A. Doody, William Richmond, Woodburn P. Harris, and Edwin T. Maloney. Juniors, Carl D. Grupe, Arthur W. Harris, Marcus F. Gorham, and Edward J. Ryan. Sophomores, Walter B. McGuirk, Edgar J. Wiley, George E. Parker, Edgar A. Carrier, Edward C. Walker, Edwin T. Bigelow, Rolland J. Ellsbury, Theron Culver, and William K. MacMurtry. Freshmen, Howard C. Farwell, Harold W. Abbott, David H. Brown, and Robert H. Hill.

The Y. W. C. A. held its third annual banquet Friday, March 24, in the large new dining room at Battell Cottage. There were about 140 people present. A reception was held before the supper, with Miss White, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Howard and Mrs. Mills in the receiving line. Potted plants and menus containing the Middlebury seal decorated the tables. After the banquet each committee, representing a college, performed some "stunt," college songs were sung and class yells given.

Ralph W. Hedges, '12, who is to take the part of Petruchio in the Junior Play, "The Taming of the Shrew," witnessed the production of the same play recently given by the students of Clark College. Work on the play has already begun under the direction of Prof. C. B. Wright.

Royal A. Wray, '12, and H. J. Vail, '14, were recent guests at the home of Mr. Vail's parents at Randolph.

Alpha Zeta of Alpha Chi entertained the freshman girls at a series of informal parties March 4, 11 and 17.

At the annual meeting of the Y. W. C. A. the following officers were elected: President, Minette Norton; vice-president, Marguerite Ellison; treasurer, Bertha Holden; secretary, Beulah Noyes. The cabinet consists of the following: Chairman membership committee, Marguerite Ellison; Bible study, Helen Crosby; social, Mabel Agnew; extension, Ada Hill; finance, Bertha Holden; intercollegiate, Alice Holmes; missionary, Isabelle Esten; devotional, Aura Mudgett.

The Twilight Musicale, given under the auspices of the Silver Bay Club on March 10 at the Baptist Church was very successful and realized about $30. The program consisted of vocal, violin and piano solos. Many thanks are due Miss Whiting of Burlington for her kind assistance.

An opportunity for removing conditions incurred last semester will be given on Tuesday, April 18.

The girls who played basket ball this year had a "feed" and dance at the Pi Mu Epsilon rooms March 28.

The Bible study class in Mark was entertained at their last meeting by Miss Dora Willson.

The Devotional Committee was entertained by Miss Helen Crosby on March 31.

On Saturday afternoon and evening, March 25, the girls of the freshman class were entertained by Pi Beta Phi Fraternity. After a straw ride to East Middlebury and back, supper was served in the rooms of the fraternity. The decorations were ropes of smilax and gold arrows; the tables also were trimmed with smilax and candles. After refreshments, a short play of college life was given. The remainder of the evening was spent in dancing and singing college songs. Mrs. Cunningham and Miss Williams acted as chaperones.

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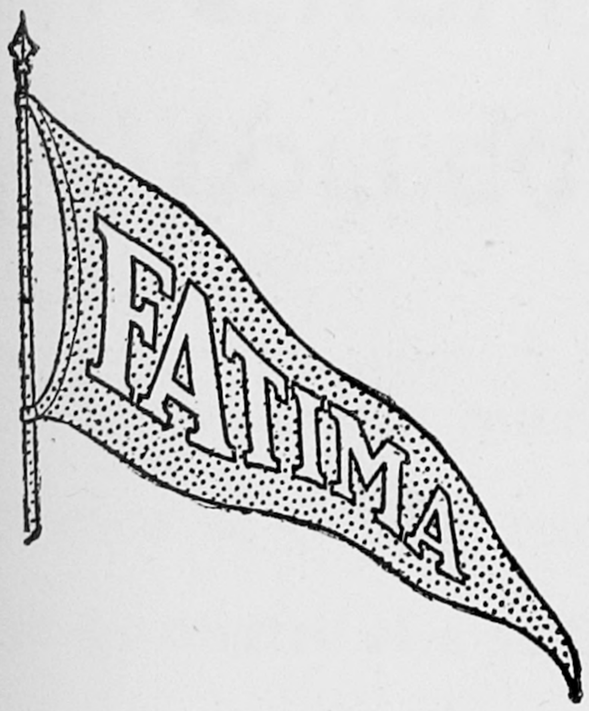

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